

was labeled in part: "See Flyer Brand Alaska Pink Salmon \* \* \* Distributed by McGovern & McGovern, Seattle, U. S. A."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On February 16, 1932, the Wrangell Packing Corporation, Seattle, Wash., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,500, conditioned in part that it be shipped to San Francisco, Calif., and reconditioned to conform to Government requirements, and that it should not be sold or disposed of until inspected by a representative of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**19295. Adulteration of dried peaches. U. S. v. 75 Boxes of Dried Peaches. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27340. I. S. No. 296. S. No. 5522.)**

Samples of dried peaches from the shipment herein described having been found to be insect-infested, moldy, dirty, and decayed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina.

On December 17, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 75 boxes of dried peaches, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Charleston, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 21, 1931, by Guggenhime & Co., from San Francisco, Calif., and had been transported from the State of California into the State of South Carolina, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Package) "25 lbs. Net Madrone Brand California Peaches prepared with sulphur dioxide. Guggenhime & Company, California."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On February 4, 1932, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**19296. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Rabbits. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27314. I. S. No. 45306. S. No. 5501.)**

The rabbits in the shipment herein described having been found to be decomposed, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On November 30, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 barrel of rabbits at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 23, 1931, by T. B. Morris, from Rothville, Mo., and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On January 11, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**19297. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 91 Rabbits. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27325. I. S. No. 47902. S. No. 5503.)**

A large proportion of the rabbits in the shipment herein described having been found to be decomposed, diseased, and unfit for food, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On December 1, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 91 rabbits contained in 1 barrel at Chicago, Ill., alleging that

the article had been shipped November 23, 1931, by the Zeigler Produce Co., from Fairfield, Iowa, and had been transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed, filthy, and putrid animal substance. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was the product of diseased animals.

On January 11, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

**19298. Adulteration of tullibeas. U. S. v. 60 Boxes of Frozen Tullibeas. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27318. I. S. No. 34099. S. No. 5505.)**

Samples of tullibeas from the shipment herein described having been found to be infested with worms and unfit for food, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On December 1, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 60 boxes of frozen tullibeas, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., having been imported from Canada, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Nordic Fish Co., from Winnipeg, Manitoba, on or about May 28, 1931, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, and in that it was a portion of an animal unfit for food.

On January 4, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

**19299. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 720 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 27333. I. S. No. 12634. S. No. 5521.)**

Samples of canned salmon from the shipment herein described having been found to be tainted or stale, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Oregon.

On December 3, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 720 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped by Libby, McNeill & Libby, from Seattle, Wash., in part on or about October 29, 1931, and in part on or about November 16, 1931, and had been transported in interstate commerce from the State of Washington into the State of Oregon, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Happy Vale Brand Pink Salmon. Packed for Emery Food, Chicago, U. S. A."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On December 24, 1931, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or disposed of contrary to the provisions of the food and drugs act, and all other laws. The decree further provided that the product be sorted, under the supervision of this department, in order to separate the unadulterated portion from the portion which was decomposed, and that the latter be destroyed in the process of such separation.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*.